The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2145 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Defeat of the New-York Custom House.

A Complete List of the Removals and Appointments.

The Ten Million Loan—Revival of Business—New-Granada—The Naval Courts, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

Secretary COBB has approved the following changes and appointments in the Custom-House at New-York, and notified Collector SCHELL to-day of that fact, viz.:

CLERKS.

Hiram A. Hall, salary $1,100, *vice* Jno. R. Worcester, removed.

Rufus W. Crain, salary $1,800, *vice* Israel R. Tupper, removed.

D. N. Morange, salary $1,100, *vice* John H. Randall, removed.

Wm. Robertson, salary $1,100, *vice* H. H. Jones, removed.

Wm. Locke, salary $1,100, *vice* Michael Reilly, removed.

Charles E. Whalte, salary $1,100, *vice* Vanbrugh Livingston, removed.

Thomas R. Chase, salary $1,100, *vice* Ezra J. Horton, removed.

ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS 3D DIV., AT $3 PER DIEM EACH.

James H. Rowan, *vice* Wm. T. Welch, removed.

James H. Lynch, *vice* Royal Hewens, removed.

Abraham Parks, *vice* Charles Pomeroy, removed.

Michael Rowland, *vice* Jas. McNespie, removed.

James L. Foster, Coeln. 8th Div., salary $1,000, *vice* T. R. Collins, removed.

WEIGHERS.

Harvey Hunt, *vice* Geo. J. Gallagher, removed.

James P. Dunn, *vice* Wm. E. Gruger, removed.

Wm. Grandin, *vice* Calvin C. Waller, removed.

INSPECTORS.

James Crowe, *vice* Wm. B. Shaw, removed.

John Stanford, *vice* Geo. Whitehouse, removed.

Geo. Lyon, *vice* David Wood, removed.

Geo. Mellon, *vice* John Quinn, removed.

Jasper Odell, *vice* Charles Granger, removed.

John M. Quinn, *vice* Saml. R. Scott, removed.

E. C. Rabineau, *vice* Wm. Reilly, removed.

Martin Willis, vice H. Macomber, removed.

John H. Williams, *vice* Stephen Cornell, removed.

Daniel Willer, vice O. Vandewater, removed.

NIGHT INSPECTORS, AT $3 PER DAY EACH.

Patrick Byrnes, vice Patrick Rickard.

Wm. Reiman, *vice* Jacob Bender.

John Tucker, *vice John Fitzgerald.* Q.

(FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The number of bids for the $10,000,000 loan, which will be decided on Monday next, is expected to reach a large amount, at a favorable premium to the Government. Information has been received that it will also be bid for by foreign capitalists.

The receipts into the Treasury from customs are regarded as indicative of a general revival of business, and will more than realize the expectations of the Department, as communicated to Congress toward the close of the late session. Should the improvement continue at the same ratio, the remaining ten or twenty million loan will not be called for during the first two quarters of the present fiscal year.

Although New-Granada has interposed objections to the United States troops passing over the Isthmus, our Government asserts its right and will exercise it, on the basis of treaty stipulations thus to transport them to and from the Pacific.

Neither the Navy nor the Post-Office Department has yet received an answer from Mr. COLLINS concerning a resumption of the Ocean Mail service.

By recently-received letters from Professor ALEXANDER to the Treasury Department, it appears that he feels encouraged to believe that his mission to Britain to procure the adoption of the Decimal system currency will be successful.

The papers in the unfinished cases of officers, acted upon by the Naval Courts of Inquiry, are in course of an arrangement for an examination by the President.

The President is expected to return to Washington next Tuesday.

The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the practice-ship *Preble*, at Cherbourg, France, on the 16th of July. It was expected that she would leave on the 20th for Madeira and Cadiz.

John C. DUNN has been appointed Postmaster at Pittsburg, in place of ANDERSON, whose commission has expired.

Our Washington Correspondence.

FULL AND CORRECTED LIST OF COLLECTOR SCHELL'S RECOMMENDED APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS —PLUM OUT AGAIN AT FAULT—POSITION OF THE NEW-YORK CONGRESSMEN TRULY SET FORTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, July 3, 1858.

Mr. SCHELL and his adherents must be certainly growing very desperate, or they never would have furnished to the *Herald* of your City the garbled and ridiculous version of the Collector's difficulties, which appears in to-day's issue of that print, under the interesting heading, "Appointments in the New-York Custom house." The object of the publication in the *Herald* is very clear, and Mr. SCHELL's visit to Bedford, where the President is staying, will make it still clearer. The article was written and sent to the "Plum-Gut" journal for the purpose of frightening the Executive, after which Mr. SCHELL might make his appearance at Bedford, in an attitude component to the "dictation of terms."

Immediately on receipt of the paper this afternoon, I visited the Treasury Department in company with two gentlemen from New-York, and we were there furnished with the original list of Removals and Appointments left by Collector SCHELL for confirmation during his last official visit to this city. Copies of these lists I herewith transmit to you; and if I had time to note down the criticisms passed by my two friends as each name was taken up, this letter would be a good deal more instructive and amusing than it is likely to be at present.

The friends of Mr. SCHELL, using the *Herald* as their mouthpiece, have evidently a double object. *Firstly*, to impress on the nominees for appointment that their non-confirmation is solely due to the opposition of certain members of Congress, whereas, in truth and in fact, the members of Congress have neither advised one way or the other with regard to appointments, (except Mr. SICKLES, who has advised the confirmation of some names presented from his own District,) but have confined themselves exclusively to protesting against the removal of some of their staunchest and most reliable friends. *The second object* is to represent this difficulty as one between Mr. SEWARD and Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, and Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, whereas nothing can be further from the truth, and the facts of the case as they really exist shall (on this provocation) be made public.

Before sending in Mr. SCHELL's name to the Senate for confirmation, the President exacted from that officer a promise that he would, for the future, consult with the members of Congress as to any removals or appointments which he might have in contemplation; and on the faith of that promise the President assured the Members, and this publicly, that he wished them to forget whatever reasons of complaint they had against Mr. SCHELL in the past, as, under his new instructions, all proper respect should be paid to their wishes in the future. Mr. BUCHANAN had also heard that there were many Whigs and Republicans in the Custom-House, and told Mr. SCHELL that he expected the removals would begin with these. Your Collector replied that he did not know of any such persons holding office in his department, although any one acquainted with [New-York politics can point out more than 120, commencing with MICHAEL HOFFMAN Jr., who voted for FREMONT last election, though still claiming to stand within the Democratic fold.

When confirmed, as the subjoined list will give you ample proof, Mr. SCHELL either forgot or disregarded Mr. BUCHANAN's instructions, and his own promise with reference to "consultation." He sent in the following names for removal, and amongst them New-Yorkers will recognize many of the most faithful and energetic workers in the Democratic ranks:

MR. SCHELL'S LIST OF MEN TO BE REMOVED.

Clerks—First District.

John R. Worcester.

Clerks—Third District.

R. H. Willis,	J. E. Tupper,
Jas. E. Randall,	H. H. Jones,
Michael Reilly,	V. B. Livingston, Jr.,
	E. J. Horton.

Assistant Storekeepers.

W. T. Welch,	Jacob M. Wheeland,
Royal Hainer,	Charles Pomeroy,
Jas. McNespie,	Hiram Waldon,
Jno. D. Newson,	Thos. P. Collins,
Samuel T. Doren,	G. D. Gale.

Weighers.

Geo. J. Gallagher,	Azal Freeman,
E. E. Gruger,	C. C. Waller.

Gauger.

Col. A. S. Vosburgh.

Measurers.

Wm. F. Mott,	Wm. Francis,
Theodore Van Tine,	Jno. H. Mildener.

Inspectors.

Jos. W. Lamb,	S. W. Van Nostrand,
Hy. Liebeneau,	W. B. Shaw,
Edward Pollock,	John Stevens,
Thos. W. Hall,	Geo. Whitehouse,
Stephen Mason,	Dewitt C. Graham,
D. Weed,	John Quinn,
C. A. Campbell,	Chas. Granger,
S. R. Scott,	Wm. Reilly,
W. J. Barker,	S. S. Conklin,
H. Macomber,	Daniel Meehan,
Stephen Cornell,	O. Vandewater,
	W. Town.

Night Inspectors.

Patrick Richard,	Thos. Monroe,
C. Noonan,	Philip Bearden,
Jno. Merrifield,	Geo. Wilt,
Richard Schofield,	Jas. Mooney,
W. Fay,	Daniel Powell,
W. J. Cheeney,	Edward Phelan.
Stephen Kelly,	J. Fitzgerald,
	Jno. W. Jones.

Against many of these removals, in some of which had they been consulted, Messrs. Ward, Cochrane Sickles and Maclay entered an energetic protest,—each Congressman taking the part of any good Democrat in his own District who was thus threatened with summary and unreserved decapitation. Their protests are now on file in the Treasury Department, requesting the Secretary to retain their friends, and demanding that no Democrat shall be removed, at least until after the Republicans and other opponents of the Administration shall have vacated their seats in favor of more worthy occupants. Mr. SCHELL's want of candor to the members of Congress, both has been and is the great "rock ahead" in his official course. It is not true that the four gentlemen above named have opposed the confirmation of any one appointment on the Collector's list, as they think that the Collector has to take the responsibility for men of his own selection, and are not desirous of sharing that responsibility with him. Mr. SICKLES in three or four instances, and Mr. MACLAY in one, have gone out of their way to recommend that certain appointments be confirmed; but I am authorized in assuring you that they have offered opposition to no single name recommended for a place. On the contrary, the only names "scratched out" on the list of appointments were so marked by the President's own hand, and on the ground that he knew them to have taken sides against the Administration in the Lecompton struggle. This is authentic, and you may state it with the utmost confidence.

The trouble with your Collector is, that he vacillates between his old hatred of the "softs" (cunningly revived and for very obvious motives by MAYNER, MCMURTRIE & Co.) and an occasional glimmering desire to do justice to all parties, and so build up a strong and united organization behind him, over which he might wield as much power as is now in the possession of his more politic opponents.

In the list of names sent in for appointment which *I subjoin, you will find that the vast majority are men* either totally unknown to your City Democracy, or *known in such a way that the loss of their characters* would be the greatest blessing which could befall them. *Here they are in extenso, and I only regret* the hurry of this letter will not let me place opposite each name the remarks made by the two gentlemen who accompanied me as to the antecedents and *personnel* of such of these favored "recommendees" as they knew anything about. The great majority, I believe, are from the rural districts, and will probably pay a shilling to "the man with a white hat" for allowing them to enter the City Hall Park on their arrival. Where I know the counties they hail from I will make a note, but three out of five belong to the immediate family of "the Great Unknown." In this list I follow the order given in the garbled statement of the *Herald*, in order that by placing them side by side the corrections may be more obvious:

Mr. Schell's List of Men to be appointed Weighers.

Harvey Hunt,	*James P. Dunn,*
James Sharkey,	William Grandin.

Gaugers.

George Weir.

Measurers.

Edwin Bouton,	E. C. McConnell,
John J. Tait,	James McMahon.

Inspectors.

Geo. W. Bleecker, Kings.	John Conolly,
Daniel Litter, Baltimore.	W. O'Donnell,
Jas. Crowe,	C. J. Gale, Queens.
C. H. Hall, Queens.	J. Hanford, Kings.
D. W. Hunt,	C. A. Kenlah,
Geo. Lyon, Dutchess.	George Mellen,
H. C. McDermott,	Jos. Odell, Westchester.
John M. Quinn, N. J.	H. C. Rabineau,
Alf. Reed, Yates.	T. Swift Kings,
Mart. Willis, Queens.	John E. Ward, N. J.
John H. Williams,	Daniel Witter,
Michael Savon, Albany.	N. C. Blauveit,
Gilbert Weeks,	James Martin,
Chas. R. Fredericks, N.J.	Adolphus F. Krack,
William Van Saun,	James McGee.

Night Inspectors.

Pat. Byrnes,	Augustus Bride,
D. R. Dickie, Richmond.	C. C. Leycraft,
C. Linn, brother of Dan.	William Holmes, Kings.
Charles Miller,	J. H. McGrath,
Wm. McKinney,	Benjamin McCabe,
Thomas O'Reilly,	Ed. Rose, Suffolk.
John Jackson, Kings.	C. H. Smith,
Wm. Wainwright,	Mahlon Clark,
James Reynolds,	Anthony Gillen,
Daniel Catoir,	John Tucker,
Ebenezer Roe,	Aug. Boeve.

Clerks.

H. A. Hall,	T. B. Chase,
R. W. Crain, Herkimer.	Michael Crowe,
W. Robinson,	D. M. Morange,
C. B. Whalte,	W. Locker,
Fenelon Hasbrouck, Westchester.	T. R. Chase,
	A. J. Crawford,
A. E. Donaldson,	E. A. Koxlay,
Wm. Brown,	Diederick Klein,

Assistant Store-Keepers.

Jas. H. Rowan,	John Gilmore,
Jas. H. Lynch,	G. Parks,
Michael Roland,	G. M. Van Olinda,
John A. Chambers,	*Ed. Jackman,*
J. S. Foster, Delaware County.	J. C. Van Soon, Steuben County.

The foregoing list you will find correct in all particulars, and when submitted to the people of your City, no doubt there will be sufficient comments thereupon to justify me in saying no more at present. By comparing this with the list published in the *Herald*, you will be able to detect many errors in the former, and many names purposely misprinted, or mis-spelt, in order to avoid the notoriety which would otherwise attach to the parties. SIGMA.

From New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

A dispatch from Independence, 30th ult., says that the New-Mexican mail with dates to the 12th July, has arrived. The mail party encountered violent storms of wind, rain and hail on the route. No rain had fallen in the vicinity of Santa Fé for several months. Large bodies of Indians were met on the plains, who manifested an unfriendly feeling, and evinced a disposition to forcibly relieve the mail party of their arms and provisions.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in fine style at Santa Fé. The Declaration of Independence was read in English and Spanish, and addresses were delivered in both languages.

The Apache Indians, heretofore so hostile to the whites, are now perfectly friendly, and are planting large crops of grain on the Bonetio River. Travelers and herds pass through their country unmolested.

A large party of Californians had arrived at Albuquerque in the latter part of June, and had determined to take the route of the 35th parallel of latitude to accomplish their journey.

The commercial news is unimportant. Business was dull, but the prospect for a speedy revival o trade was good.

Missouri Election.

GENERAL SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Advices from St. Louis announce the defeat of the Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr. BARRETT, his Democratic opponent, is elected to Congress in the St. Louis district by about six hundred majority.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Returns of the election in this Congressional District, from four county precincts and all the wards in this city, excepting two small precincts, foot up as follows: BARRETT, Democrat, 6,459; BLAIR, Emancipationist, 5,829; BRECKENRIDGE, American, 4,996. The returns for members of the Legislature and county officers have not yet been counted, but the whole Democratic ticket is conceded to be elected by majorities ranging from 500 to 600. The whole vote cast in the county will reach 16,000.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Incomplete returns foot up the Congressional vote in the county as follows: BARRETT, Democrat, 6,718; BLAIR, Emancipationist, 6,123; BRECKENRIDGE, American, 5,289. The precincts in the county to be heard from will increase BARRETT's majority to nearly, if not quite, 700. The whole Democratic county ticket is elected by an average majority of 500.

The reported Congressional vote in the following Counties stands thus:

Second District—Adrain County, ANDERSON 200 majority; Ralls County, ANDERSON 200 majority; Pike County, ANDERSON 107 majority; Calloway County, ANDERSON 800 to 1,000 majority.

Fifth District—Cooper County gives WOODSON 250 majority over both his opponents. Cole County (Official) gives RANEY 500 majority over WOODSON. In this County, CORNELL, Democrat has beaten GARDENHIRE, the present Emancipationist Mayor of Jefferson City, for the Legislature, by 257 majority.

THE LIBERTY PARTY CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

Nomination of Gerrit Smith for Governor.

A QUARREL AND A SPLIT.

A Series of Resolutions Covering a Good Deal of Ground.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The Gerrit Smith Mass Convention met at the City Hall to-day, and was called to order at 12¼ o'clock. About one hundred persons were present, half of them citizens of Syracuse.

The Rev. ISAAC PARKS, of Canastota was appointed President; JOSIAH RICE, of Wayne, and HAMILTON LITTLEFIELD, of Oswego, Vice-Presidents, and GEO. W. CLARK, of Rochester, Secretary.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, as follows: the Rev. A. PRIME, of Cortland; William Goodell, of New-York; George Blossom, of Oswego; Wm. O. Duval, of Cayuga, and A. C. Stone, of Peterboro.

The call for the Convention was read by Mr. PRIME, and a song was made by Mr. CLARK, but no speeches were made.

The Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Rev. A. PRIME, from the Committee on Resolutions, made a report.

There were eight resolutions in all, covering a large extent of territory, and tapering off with the nomination of GERRIT SMITH for Governor.

A quarrel having arisen as to the right of those present to discuss the resolutions, the President decided that, according to the call, none but those who *had signed the said call, and understood it to imply* the immediate and unconditional nomination of Mr. *SMITH, could participate in the proceedings.* He then went on to say, that, as he had neither read nor *signed the call before he came to the Convention,* he felt it his duty, in accordance with his own ruling, to resign his seat. *He, therefore, left the Chair.*

A new organization was then made as follows:

President—Wm. O. Duval, of Cayuga.

Vice-Presidents—H. Littlefield, of Oswego; Silas *Hemmond, of Cortlandt;* and *Frederick Douglass, of* Monroe.

Secretary—George W. Clark, of Rochester.

The resolutions were then read one by one and adopted. The one declaring in favor of the nomination of GERRIT SMITH for Governor received just seven votes.

A Committee of three, consisting of IRA H. COBB, of Syracuse; Rev. A. PRIME, of Cortlandt, and WM. GOODELL, of New-York, was appointed to inform Mr. SMITH of his nomination.

The following gentlemen were then appointed as a State Committee: IRA H. COBB, ABNER BATES, H. W. H. WATKINS, and MONTGOMERY MERRICK, of Onondaga; JOHN B. EDWARDS, of Oswego; and PETER SIMMONS and CALEB CALKINS, of Madison.

The Convention as reorganized numbers about twenty members.

The debate which led to the division was noisy and bitter.

Mr. WM. H. BURLEIGH, the poet and reformer, withdrew from the Convention, and counseled his friends to do likewise.

FRED DOUGLASS made several speeches approving the course of Mr. BURLEIGH, but condemning his spirit, and was evidently the lion of the Convention. The Republican Party, in particular, was roundly abused.

At 4¾ o'clock the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

The following are the resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, The wise, just and faithful administration of the Government is of infinitely more importance than the numerical success of any political party; and,

Whereas, Political parties are only useful as the servants of the people in securing such administration, and are always dangerous when they become master of the people; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the people of *New-York*, hold allegiance to principles and measures, and claim our right and assert it to be our duty to depart from party usages and throw off party control whenever the unfaithfulness of parties renders such a step necessary, in order to protect ourselves from great wrong, and to secure the blessings of just and impartial laws and their administration by wise and faithful rulers.

Resolved, That the political parties of our State have as yet failed to secure for us such an administration of Government as we need and demand, in order to protect us from the maddening curse of rum selling, and from the encroachments and barbarous cruelty of the Fugitive Slave Act; and despairing of the hope that these parties will do any better, if not as well, in the future than they have done in the past, we now resolve to take our cause in our own hands, and pledge ourselves to God, and our country to stand shoulder to shoulder in this great work of securing a free, just and pure government, until the curse of intemperance shall be stayed in its ravages among our people, and until all human beings who step foot upon the soil of the Empire State shall be protected from every attempt to enslave them, whether made by the individual kidnapper or by the officers of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That American Slavery is a crime against God and man, of such matchless magnitude that no *forms of law* can change its infernal character—no limitations or exceptions of its territory or its power can reconcile us to its continued existence, but we raise our voices in the name of God and humanity to demand its eradication from every foot of the soil of our country.

Resolved, That in licensing the sale of maddening liquors, our State Government offers to sell indulgences to commit crimes which entail unnameable woes and misery upon our people, and becomes a panderer to a degrading vice, and pockets the wages of sin; and we demand that it shall not only cease to grant such licenses, but that it shall use all its power to protect ourselves, our wives and children from the accursed traffic in liquors, which fill our streets with madmen, our land with widows and orphans, and our prisons with criminals.

Resolved, That having inscribed these principles upon our banners, we now proceed to designate our standard-bearer who under it shall lead us to victory; and recognizing in GERRIT SMITH a statesman possessed of the highest order of talents—as a man endowed by Heaven with all the qualities which fit him to be a civil ruler—a friend of virtue, whose integrity is above question—a friend of man, whose philanthropy is not restricted by color or clime, and a life long and devoted advocate of freedom and temperance—we hereby nominate him for Governor of the State of New-York, and placing our banner in his hands pledge to him your unswerving *support, with the determination to make every effort to* secure his election.

Resolved, That believing as we do that our principles are *dear to the hearts of the voters of this State of every* party, with the exception of a part of their leaders, we invite all the friends of Freedom and Temperance, of whatever party in our State, to unite with us in our earnest and determined effort to rescue our great State from the power of Slavery and rum, and to elect a Governor worthy of the confidence and respect of her enlightened and virtuous people.

Resolved, That we hereby invite and urge our candidate to canvass the State and meet the masses of the people in their several counties, to discuss before them and with whomsoever shall question him the principles, measures and policy which should characterize the government of the great State of New-York.

Collision on Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The Canada packet *Telegraph* was sunk by a collision with the schooner *Marquetta* on Monday last, and became a total loss. There is no insurance on her. The schooner was uninjured.

Maine Politics.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Mr. IRA T. DREW was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention at Biddeford to-day.

Military Movements—The Utah Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Leavenworth advices of the 1st, per United States Express to Booneville, 4th, state that General HARNEY is expected to arrive at the Fort to-morrow, (2d,) and BARRY's and HUNT's batteries during the week.

The Utah mail arrived at St. Joseph's to-day, and will be due here to-morrow afternoon.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Delavan House to-day, and appointed the 15th September, at Syracuse, for the State Convention, the representation to be one delegate from each Assembly District. The Assembly Committees are to call the Assembly Conventions where such Committees exist; otherwise the County Committees are to issue the calls.

The Blounts at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The Blount family have arrived here. It is rumored that Mrs. BLOUNT refuses to go farther until DE RIVERE arrives, and that he is expected on the *Huntsville.*

A bale of new Cotton has been received from Florida.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Leavenworth advices of the 31st ultimo, per United States Express to Booneville 1st instant, state that Governor DENVER arrived in that city yesterday evening, and will remain a day or two at the Fort. General LANE was also in town.

Yellow Fever at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

GEORGE SHETZLINE, a Custom-house officer, died yesterday, at Roxborough, of yellow fever, contracted on board the bark *Elizabeth J.*, from Havana. Two other officers are sick of the same disease.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Alabama* arrived in 70 hours from New-York. All well.

TRIAL OF STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Second Day—His Conviction, Remarkable Speech and Sentence—Extraordinary Scene in Court.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The Court-room was crowded again yesterday, when Mr. ASHMEAD, counsel for STEPHEN H. BRANCH, commenced his address to the jury for the defence. He spoke for about an hour and a half, and spoke ably. For the prosecution, in reply, Mr. JOHN MCKEON addressed the jury for about the same time. In each speech there was a *résume* of the evidence, a great deal of special pleading and considerable eloquence. The jury listened attentively, and the audience were well pleased. When Mr. MCKEON had concluded, Recorder BARNARD delivered the following charge to the jury:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: A libel is a malicious publication, expressed either in printing, or in writing, or by signs and pictures tending either to blacken the memory of one dead, or the reputation of one who is alive, and expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule. The Constitution of our State provides that every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the Press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the Jury; and if it shall appear to the Jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published for good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to de*termine the law and the fact. Stephen H. Branch* has been indicted and placed on his trial for an alleged libel on the characters of Daniel F. Tiemann, Simeon Draper and Isaac Bell, Jr. It will be necessary for the prosecution, in order to succeed on their part, to prove that Branch, on the 10th day of July, 1858, at the City and *County of New-York, published the article* contained and set forth in the paper called *Stephen Branch's Alligator.* That the article so published was defamatory and libelous. In support of the first requirement you have the testimony of all of the witnesses for the prosecution previous to Mr. Tiemann. The character of the article can be made out if applied to the definition I have before given you. Should these two requirements be made out to your satisfaction, then the defendant is called upon to establish by proof that the matters contained in the alleged *libels are true, and that they were published for good* motives and justifiable ends. If such publication *was made by the defendant for good motives and for* justifiable ends, and either that all the facts stated therein are true, and that the defendant acted upon honest and reasonable grounds, and upon reasons which were apparently good, and that in the publication there is no comment, argument or deduction not justified by the facts, then the *defendant would be entitled to an acquittal. These* probable grounds and apparently good reasons, however, must be founded upon facts and circumstances which the author is prepared to prove, and which are of such nature as at least strongly tend to prove the truth of the charges, and as would in ordinary concerns of life govern the conduct of private persons—mere suspicion or common rumor will not do. It can never be tolerated that the reputation and character of any person can be attacked upon such slight grounds; neither can it be tolerated that a charge of *assault and battery, rape, seduction or adultery may* be made, resting upon facts which would not ordinarily and commonly convey to an unbiased mind the conviction that such charges were true, without subjecting the party making such charges to punishment. The character of every one ought to be of the highest importance to the possessor, for he not only *is interested in the preservation and maintenance* of it, but his relatives, friends and acquaintances, and the community in which he may live. His career for usefulness is dependent upon the estimation in which he is held, and that estimation is founded almost entirely upon a good or bad character. Thus it is that such frequent appeals are made to law for protection against slanderers and libelers. The reason why the law recognizes libels *criminally, is because the publication of them tends* to a breach of the peace. While it is the duty of all good citizens to appeal to legal tribunals only, for protection against malicious charges and unjust accusations, it is equally the paramount duty of juries to promptly and willingly assist, as far as in their power, in giving them that protection, for if they turn away remediless an applicant for entitled redress they offer a premium for violations of law and breaches of the peace; the Courts become a farce, justice a mockery and character an injury. Each man takes the law in his own hand, and redresses his injuries in accordance with what he deems a proper punishment. If juries establish the doctrine that character is of no value, and is not worthy of protection in a Court of Justice, so that it can be acted upon by the community at large, I have no doubt but that a more sure, though not so peaceable a remedy, will be *speedily taken hold of, but greatly to the regrets of* the well-wishers of good order and personal protection.

In case the defendant published the matter complained of concerning the complainants, and all the facts therein set forth are true, yet if they were not so done for good motives or justifiable ends, then he is not justified. In case you find that all the facts charged against one or two of the complainants have either been affirmatively or inferentially proved, and that nothing has been offered to prove the truth of the charges made against the third, then the defendant is NOT entitled to an acquittal. The charges *being embodied in one article the defendant must* prove the truth of every part of the article which is libellous—but, gentlemen, you are to say whether there is any evidence whatever to sustain the charge against any of the complainants.

You have nothing to do with the threatened injury to the liberty of the Press, or of the manner of obtaining this indictment. This Court, over and over again, have charged the Grand Jury that they could originate all complaints for felonies and misdemeanors. The sole question for you to try is the question of the guilt or innocence of the defendant, and that guilt or innocence must be determined from the evidence. You are to throw aside all and every consideration outside of the evidence—to try it from facts proved, and not from your feeling, passion or prejudice; for, while it should be the inflexible and undeviating rule that no innocent person should be *convicted, yet it is equally necessary that no guilty one* should escape; and, if Juries are to take sides in criminal cases regardless of the evidence or their oath, the day is not far distant when this arm of protection will be cast aside, and a more arbitrary mode of trial be substituted in its place. The Constitution gives you the right to determine *the law and the facts.* As I understand the reading of that section, it means that although you may have in cases of libel (as, indeed, in all other cases you can have) the arbitrary right to do and find what you please, yet you are to be guided in libel cases by the principles of law that the Court lays down for your guidance; and if, on examination, you find the present case to come within any of those rules, then you are to make the application of the facts to the principles, and return a verdict in accordance therewith. If you have any reasonable and well-founded doubts in regard to the guilt of the defendant, he is to have the benefit of it. That doubt, however, must arise from the evidence—it must not be a possible imaginary, remote or contingent doubt—it must be such a one as would govern and control a person in the ordinary concerns of life. This case is of very great importance, both to the complainants and the defendant—for if you find for the people, you brand the defendant with having published a wicked, malicious and defamatory libel—without any excuse or justification. While if you find for the defendant, you, by your verdict, brand the complainants with having been guilty of all the outrages set forth in the publication. Still, gentlemen, it rests with you to give the case a calm, patient and impartial investigation—and after having done so, return a verdict in accordance with the facts and the oath you took before you entered upon the trial of this cause.

The Jury then retired to deliberate.

After an absence of three-quarters of an hour, the jury returned into Court and delivered a verdict of "Guilty." At Mr. Ashmead's request they were polled, when they severally affirmed that verdict. Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, moved that the judgment of the Court be at once pronounced. Mr. Branch was accordingly asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him according to law.

He replied that he was not at that moment prepared, and asked for a little time to collect his thoughts. This being granted him, he consulted with his counsel, who presently rose, and addressing the Court, remarked that the question just put to his client was quite unprecedented in cases of misdemeanor.

The Recorder replied that it was always the practice of that Court, and had been so, as the Clerk, Mr. Vandervoort, informed him, for 27 years.

Mr. Ashmead said he would prepare and hand in a motion for arrest of judgment.

The Recorder replied that he could do so at any time during the week.

Mr. Branch then spoke as follows:

STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S SPEECH.

My counsel has done well. He has made an effort of which I am proud—an effort of which his colleagues are proud, and of which your Honor ought to be proud.

The Recorder—I am, Sir.

Branch—I am sorry that I have not prepared for this. I came to this City thirty-five years ago, a poor boy. I got a clerk's situation at $3 a week. Then I went to Leary's hat store in Water-street. Afterwards, I went to the Harper's, then to the New-York *American*, and afterwards to the *Evening Post*. Then I returned to Rhode Island, and went afterwards to Boston, Hartford, Springfield and New-Haven, and worked at the printing business, and was the first compositor on the Washington *Globe*, and set up the first article on that paper, which was a comment on the conduct of General Jackson. I then took a room with Edward Dodge, and roomed with him some time. My father sent me a letter, and procured for me a situation in the Post-Office, and I was there four or five years. I became ambitious, and studied at nights. I studied with Thomas F. Carpenter. I left the Post-Office, and continued my Greek and Latin studies. I returned to the Post-Office, but such was my desire for learning that I went to Cambridge Law School, and studied under Judge Kane. I mingled with Southern students, and spent much money. They were high-bloods, and I passed a dissolute Winter. I came back, and went to Andover, where I resumed my studies in Greek and mathematics. I then left for Providence, and was unfortunate in my domestic life. I left Providence and went to Washington, where I got $10 a week at the printing business. I went next to Columbia College, when I would take my basket of bread and butter, work all day at the job-office, walk back to the College at ten o'clock at night, and study till daylight. I would then get to the office at seven in the morning. I lost my health in doing this, and was reduced to the verge of the grave. My father remained true to me, notwithstanding my domestic misfortunes. I came to New-York, and saw an advertisement in a paper that a teacher was wanted in Alabama. I secured the situation, and afterwards went to Apalachicola, and taught school. I found they were cruel to slaves there. The lady on the plantation used to whip the slaves early in the morning; it disgusted me, and I went to New-Orleans. My brother Albert printed the New-Orleans *Times*. I advertised for a situation as teacher, and soon secured one. I remained there till the weather became so warm that I had to leave. My brother Albert died—no, I am mistaken, he did not die then. I came to New-York, and had but little money left. I could not work at the printing business. My father sustained me in the sun and rain, although he was a man of limited means, though of high position, for he was a Judge of Rhode Island. I went to Arthur Tappan, who introduced me to his brother Lewis. I told him that I wanted to teach colored scholars. I suppose you will call me a lunatic for that. I told him my qualifications, and he sent me to Mr. Van Rensselaer, under the *Journal of Commerce*. I taught a colored boy for him, for which he gave me my food. I lost my health, and finally—but I won't mention names—I taught a candidate for Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward. That was the first public man I ever taught in New-York. There was a man named Gouraud, a Frenchman, a teacher of the art of memory. I found he was trying to humbug the public. I saw he was *an impostor, and exposed him. He had secured* the Press and the people, and I exposed him. I attended his lecture, and saw there William Cullen Bryant, Horace Greeley, Judge Oakley, and all the leading men and women of the City. His system *was an exploded system of the Sixteenth Century.* I exposed him in various cities. I exposed him and stopped him. He was denounced in Philadelphia. Through educating publicmen I got into politics. There may be a desire to get me in o prison as soon *as possible, and so I will be brief.*

The Recorder—There is no desire to get you into prison, Mr. Branch.

Branch—I taught the Aldermen till the California mania broke out, when I went to California and began to teach servants. I wrote a letter to the New-*York Herald*, about alligators on the Isthmus, which gave me the title of "Alligator." I taught servants *again, and public men. Alfred Carson wanted me to* write his reports for him, which I did. In 1856, I got into the Matsell campaign. I pursued *him.* You all know the result. I went to Brandon, England, to find *him* out. Soon after I saw Carson, I found that the officers of this City were very corrupt. Carson asked me to write his reports. He informed me that the officers around the City Hall interfered with the affairs of the Fire Department. I advised him to resist it. I wrote his reports for some years. I got through with the Frenchman, Goursud. I got through with teaching public men and servants, and with the fire and Matsell campaign. I thought I would start the *Alligator.* I did, and *I don't regret it.* There is a gang of thieves around the City Hall, and your Honor knows it, and we all know it. I pursued them hard, days and nights for years, in defence of honesty, industry, and the *tax-payers, rich and poor, but especially* the poor, who go to corner groceries barefooted, naked, who live in attics, I—a lunatic, so-called, have passed my days in their defence. Ask Carson; ask Harry Howard—I saw him here to-day—ask the editors, if I have not passed the midnight hours in their editorial habitations—if I have not been true to them, to Carson, and all for whom I professed friendship—to all whom I found advocating the cause *of the poor tax-payers? Do I regret the establishment* of the *Alligator?* No. And why? I have attacked thieves in the City indiscriminately. Hitherto these men had reputation as public officers, and, amid tears oftentimes, my shafts have fallen harmless. But now, I have struck at a dynasty which has existed in this City for thirty years, the Peter Cooper guild. He was Alderman in 1828, '29 and '40. Tiemann was Alderman in 1839. Through Denman, who was a pupil of mine, I first heard that Tiemann and Cooper were corrupt men.

The Recorder—Mr. Branch, I must stop you. You cannot be allowed to use such language in this Court.

Mr. Ashmead—Will your Honor remember the case of Lord Norbury, to which I drew your attention this morning?

Recorder—I remember Lord Norbury, and every other Lord, but I cannot permit such language.

Branch—I will spare your feelings. Peter Cooper and his daughter I taught in his own house. He does not deny it; but, if I had taught my father, and was satisfied he was corrupt, I would trample

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adm. 4.

Before Judge Benedict.

Wilcox Camden vs. The Schooner Edward Kelly.—Libel for seamen's wages.—On filing counter security the vessel was released.

Same vs. Same.—On filing counter security the vessel was released.

Same vs. Same.—On libel for seamen's wages.—Dismissed, no cause of action appearing

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1858.

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Announcements This Morning.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE LAST MAN—POCAHONTAS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE—THE BOOBY RANCH.

BURTON'S THEATRE—EARNEST MALTRAVERS—JOHN GUEST—NEW FOOTMAN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—PERSIAN MINSTRELSY—JUBILEE, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

Ocean Steamers.

For Europe leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Aug. 4
For Southern Ports leaves N. Y. for Savannah.....Aug. 7

Mails Close at Post-Office.

Clerk—(Letter) Pacific and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
Clerk and Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Express Mail via Erie Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued from this Office, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 3 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c. Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN, sails to-day for Aspinwall with a full load of passengers and the California mails. Among others, a party of scientific gentlemen, who are bound to Peru to make observations of the great solar eclipse in September; they go out under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, and are furnished with a free passage by the United States Mail steamship, the Panama Railroad, and the (British) Pacific Steam Navigation Companies.

We publish, this morning, for the edification of our Democratic friends, and all others interested, a full and authentic list of the removals and appointments made by Collector SCHELL in the New-York Custom-House, and confirmed, yesterday, by the Secretary of the Treasury. Some explanations in reference to them, contained in our Washington correspondence, will likewise be found interesting.

The recent heavy increase of receipts at the Custom-House is regarded, at the Treasury Department, as indicative of a general revival of business, and, it is thought, will more than realize the expectations of Secretary COBB, as communicated to Congress near the close of the late session. Should the improvement continue, a large amount of the loans authorized will not be called for during the present fiscal year. The bids for the next loan for ten millions, however, will be decided on Monday next.

Incomplete returns from the Missouri election, which took place on Monday last, indicate the general success of the Democratic ticket. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., for Congress, is defeated—his Democratic opponent, BARRETT, leading him about 600 votes.

The "Liberty Party" Convention assembled at Syracuse yesterday forenoon, numbering about one hundred persons, one half of whom were citizens of the town. After the organization, and the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, an adjournment was had until the afternoon. In the afternoon, the Committee on Resolutions made their report, consisting of eight resolutions. The first nominated GERRIT SMITH, Esq., for Governor. A quarrel then arose as to the right of those present to discuss the resolutions, and it was finally decided that only those who had signed the call for the Convention had that right,—under which decision the President, the Rev. ISAAC PARKER, of Canastota, resigned his position, making a new organization necessary. The Convention then numbered but 20 members, and the resolution nominating Mr. SMITH received just seven votes. The usual Committee was then appointed to notify the nominee; also, a State Committee of seven, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*. The proceedings appear to have been anything but harmonious.

The Board of Councilmen last evening concurred, by a vote of 16 to 3, with the Board of Aldermen in the proposed Ward's Island purchase, regardless of the veto of the Mayor. They also voted themselves $3 per day for not more than ten meetings per month. The rest of the business of the session had reference to petitions and communications for flagging and sewering, which were mostly laid over.

The Health Officer of this Port yesterday made an interesting report to the Commissioners of Health, going to show considerable improvement in the management of Quarantine affairs, as exhibited in the decrease of fatal cases of yellow-fever over former years, in proportion to the numbers admitted into the Hospital.

The bark *Montmorenci*, Capt. BROWN, belonging to Bath, from New-Orleans on the 13th ult., with cotton, put into this port yesterday, on account of the loss of a portion of her crew; three having died of yellow fever and one of sun-stroke. She anchored in the lower Bay.

Some 30 members of the Academy of Medicine attended its August meeting last night, at the Academy. The first hour was given to a paper on the "Yellow fever of Galveston." Dr. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Swill-milk, invited members to furnish any facts that might come to their knowledge, during the Summer, as to the effects of City-made milk upon infants. The appointed topic of the evening coming up, Dr. WILLIAM MOSS, by invitation, spoke at length and familiarly upon the surgical and relative anatomy of the prostate gland. Incidentally, he remarked that he had performed the operation of lithotomy 160 times; that for instruments he used simply the knife, and that—thus sharply rebuking the tribe who "tap" as auxiliary as they amputate—he had never punctured the human bladder of a living person in his life. Dr. MOTT was unanimously requested to open the discussion upon the same subject at the next monthly meeting.

The trial of HENRIETTA H. BRANDON for libels against Mayor TIEMANN and Governors DRAPER and BELL, published in the *Alligator*, of July 16, was resumed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder BARNARD. Mr. ASHHEAD argued for the defence in an ingenious manner, not denying the libel, but denying that it was published with a malicious intent. Mr. MCKEON followed in a long and powerful speech for the prosecution. The Recorder's charge was elaborate, though moderately brief. After a short deliberation the Jury convicted BRANDON. Then an exciting scene occurred. BRANDON made a characteristic speech, winding up in a state of the greatest excitement, and shrieking at the top of his voice. The scene was painful and impressive. The Recorder, after remarking on the enormity of his offence, sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and a fine of $250. His counsel gave notice of further proceedings in arrest of judgment. In the meantime, BRANDON is an inmate of the Tombs.

Two Polish Jews, named MORRIS GOLDSTEIN and ABRAHAM DAVIS, who, under the disguise of peddlers, have, for years past, been committing audacious burglaries in the Eastern, Southern and Western States, were arrested yesterday, in this City. They are wanted to answer several charges preferred against them, and warrants for their arrest have been in the hands of the Detective Police for some time. They have been in State Prison, and their arrest will doubtless put an estoppel on their career of crime, for a time at least.

The Coroner's investigation was resumed yesterday in the case of the late murder in the Sixth Ward of CORNELIUS RADY. The evidence showed that PATRICK GILLIGAN, the principal in the murder, was in the Sixth Ward on Tuesday evening, although he has not yet been arrested. JOHN TIERNEY, in whose house in Forty-second-street he was secreted after the commission of the murder, was arrested yesterday, at the discovery after the fact. The inquest will be resumed to-day.

The Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the New-York Common Pleas and Superior Court, met at Albany yesterday, to hear the report of the Committee of five Justices appointed at the last Convention, in 1856, to review and revise the rules of the Courts. The Report, presented by the Chairman of the Committee, Judge ALLEN, was read and adopted. A proposition that each rule, as amended, should be acted upon separately, was then agreed to, and the result of the labors of the Convention, so far as known, will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES.

The exciting contest at cricket between Canada and the United States, which has continued, with some intermissions, for three days, was finished yesterday, at the Hoboken cricket ground, in favor of the United States, with four wickets to go down.

The irregularity in the Flour trade continued yesterday, owing to the large amounts, especially of State brands, which the inspectors would not pass. Reliable brands were in good request, at higher prices. Wheat and Corn were also in lively demand, at essentially unchanged rates. Rye and Oats were dearer, with more inquiry for each. Provisions were moderately dealt in, including Prime Pork and Mess Beef at firmer prices. Cotton and Coffee were quiet. Rice was in moderate request. Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention, and closed higher. Sugars were freely purchased at strengthening rates. Freights presented no really new feature. The number of vessels in port was 361.

The Cattle Market at Forty-fourth-street was pretty well supplied with good bullocks yesterday, although there was no surplus like last week, when near 4,000 head were offered. Prices were firmer, at an advance of about ½c. ₩ lb., at which all the animals—numbering 2,610—found either City or country buyers.

Philosophy of Privateering—Shall the Practice be Abandoned?

MONTESQUIEU's rule that it is "the duty of nations in time of peace to do one another the greatest possible amount of good, and in time of war the least possible amount of evil, consistent with a due regard to their own real interest," is that which should unquestionably regulate national intercourse, but, like every other rule, it has limits to its operation. The object of war is victory, and that which hastens victory is almost as great a benefit to the human race as that which mitigates the rigor of hostilities. There is unquestionably a point beyond which any attempt to deprive war of its terrors, short of its total abolition, may prove a real injury to mankind.

The resolution of the Congress of Paris abolishing privateering, and asking for our adhesion to their decision, brings very prominently before us the difficulty of reconciling a decent deference to the apparent demands of civilization with a proper regard for our own interests. We are asked to concur with the majority of civilized nations in a measure which would unquestionably tend to deprive maritime war of one of its most disagreeable and least defensible features. We refuse to do so, unless the allies go with us a step further, and by agreeing to regard property at sea as inviolate as property on shore, make war between two distant nations a mere exchange of empty menaces. The result is that Europe at this moment pretends to hold us responsible for the maintenance of one of the worst of the many bad practices bequeathed to us by a barbarous age.

Now, the objection to privateering is not that privateers are employed to capture and destroy enemies' property, for this public vessels do as well, but that privateers are not subject to the same discipline, nor under the same responsibility, nor amenable to the same code of honor, as vessels belonging to the national force. And for every one of these reasons, and several more, they do not constitute a fair counterpart to the militia on land. The militia, when called out in time of war, is, to all intents and purposes, a regular force; is under the orders of a general appointed by government; executes operations determined upon by the government, in the way the government directs, and the nation is just as accountable for its acts as if it were the line itself. The only difference between the regular troops and the militia is that the latter are to be constantly under arms and cannot be sent out of their own country. The only land force which could properly be compared to privateers at sea, would be independent corps of *condottierri*, raised by private individuals, with a license from the President, and sent into Canada or Mexico, to pillage the inhabitants, for the private benefit of the spoilers, leaving it to their own option ever to engage the enemy's forces, or not, and exacting from them no aid whatever for the operations of the regular troops. We need hardly say that the mere mention of any such force would excite a storm of public execration. Privateers do none of the legitimate duties of the national force. They will neither blockade ports, bombard fortresses, transport troops, nor cruise for the protection of our own commerce.

All these are services of great danger, which men will undertake to perform only at the call of honor or of duty. But no shipowner or speculator fits out a privateer in obedience either to duty or honor. He goes into the business as a speculation, and conducts it on thoroughly commercial principles, by endeavoring to combine the greatest possible gain with the least possible risk. He cruises not to fight, but to plunder, and carry home the spoil. If privateers were expected to do the duty of a national ship, and incur the same risks of capture and destruction, there would be very few people found to invest their money in them.

As their only object, therefore, is the plunder of private property, and if plunder at sea be unjustifiable or indefensible, we have clearly not got a leg to stand upon, any more than if, as in the case we have just put, President BUCHANAN were to allow PETER DAWSON, Esq., to fit out bands of Dead-Rabbits to harry the farmers in Eastern Canada, and sell the spoil by auction in Tompkins Square.

But to reserve the right of plundering the property of the enemy at sea, already accorded by the laws of war, has certainly many cogent arguments in its favor. There is no way in which, in a war between maritime nations, so much injury may be inflicted on an enemy with so little suffering to individuals. The mere destruction of his commerce will often impel him far more powerfully to make peace, than a dozen pitched battles. If war were to be converted, as many philanthropists propose to convert it, into a mere series of gladiatorial combats between hired troops, without any further injury to the rest of the nation than the payment of the cost, it would certainly occur far more frequently than at present, inasmuch as the public would give itself little trouble about its origin or conduct. As long as territory might be acquired, or compensation exacted for real or imaginary injuries, without any interruption to trade, soldiers or knavish politicians would be left to use the force of the nation at their pleasure. The whole value of war lies in the fact that rightly or wrongly, adroitly or clumsily, it decides disputes somehow, by the exhaustion of one party or another. Were Russia or Austria and two great commercial powers might remain hostile for half a century, annoying each other by raids and invasions, and bloodshed by land. There is no good distinction between property on shore and property at sea; but we think if the loss and suffering to helpless and innocent people did not prove vastly greater than the gain to the belligerents, it would be advisable to plunder property on shore as well. When we deliberately kill any number of men that may be necessary to secure victory, *à fortiori* we may lawfully plunder to any amount that may be necessary to effect the same object.

The objections to it, as well as to privateering, lie rather in their demoralizing influence upon those who use this right, than in the injury inflicted upon those who come under its operation. We cannot allow, even the crews of public ships to appropriate other people's goods to their own use, under pretence of serving the national interest, without forcing bad instincts and bad passions into unnatural activity; and still less can we allow private individuals to fit out ships to rob on the high seas for their own emolument, even though the whole country profit indirectly by their operations, without confusing people's notions of right and wrong, and stimulating greed and rapacity and gambling. Nothing is more apt to demoralize a whole population than long and successful privateering. Without substituting a large navy, we certainly cannot safely relinquish it, but we should, whenever occasion occurs for it again, do something to make our privateers in reality the militia of the seas, a force which shall fight the enemy, as well as take prizes, blockade and convoy, as well as cruise. If this were done, and the vessels were under the control of the President, probably not nearly so many would go into the business; but the force would be one which we might maintain and use with honest pride, and which would be fully as effective as any navy afloat.

French Superiority in the Chinese War.

If the London *Times* is to be believed, the British are not likely to benefit their reputation by the Anglo-French alliance in China any more than by the Anglo-French alliance in the Crimea. John Bull has evidently gone into the fraternization business with a heartiness, of which his Gallic ally knows only too well how to avail himself, and the latter bids fair, with an almost ludicrous inferiority of means, to strengthen in China the advantages which good fortune and good management gave him at Sebastopol. During the whole Crimean war the English Government paid a good deal more attention in selecting its superior officers to the likelihood of their getting on well with the French, than to the likelihood of their getting on well with the enemy. Lord RAGLAN and General SIMPSON both received the Command-in-chief mainly because they were good-natured men of peaceable dispositions, and they answered the expectations formed of them admirably. A cordial understanding between the Allies during the war, was, no doubt, a matter of prime importance; but—as Lord LOUGHBOROUGH once translated *Est modus in rebus*—"There's an end of things." The war was not to last always, and important as it was to England that Sebastopol should be taken, it was vastly more important that she should come out of the affair with prestige undiminished and laurels untarnished. ABERDEEN and PALMERSTON, however, placed the maintenance of the French alliance above every other consideration, and they had their reward. The English cheerfully assumed all the second-rate positions of the struggle, deferred to their Allies with unheard-of docility, and were dismissed at the close with flattering encomiums upon their unprecedented good nature and brute valor.

There was some excuse for them, however, in the fact that, except at Alma, the French had a much larger force in the field, and nearly as large a squadron at sea. In this fact John Bull found balm for the multitudinous wounds which his neighbor's good opinion of himself inflicted upon British self-love. In China, however, the relative numbers of the allied forces is completely reversed. The French mustered only 900 men at the storming of Canton, or about a fourth of the British force, and their naval squadron is comparatively insignificant. In the attack on the city, the compliment was paid them, which military etiquette prescribes under such circumstances, of assigning them, in consideration of their small numbers, the post of honor, and allowing them to head the column. The consequence has been that all France believes today that the French took Canton, and in a theatrical representation of the capture given the other day in Paris, the English were literally nowhere to be seen. Subsequent events have done nothing to correct the popular impression. With a tolerably large land-force, and a large flotilla of gun-boats, fitted out expressly for this service; with, in short, every needful requisite for enabling the English to play the leading part in the war, Admiral SEYMOUR seems determined to contribute, as far as in him lies, another laurel to the wreath which encircles the brows of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French. Lord ELGIN set off on the 10th of April, in company with Baron GROS, for the express purpose of forcing his way up the river towards Pekin, and bringing the Celestial Court to treat the barbarian plenipotentiaries at least with civility. At the Gulf of Pechell he was to have been joined by the whole flotilla of gun-boats. He reached it with but one gun-boat out of twenty. The Baron GROS, out of five, had three on the spot. ELGIN seems to have made the best of a bad business. His gun-boats got over the bar, at the mouth of the river, with safety; his two dispatch-boats in spite of all possible precautions, stuck fast. The French gun-boats were all successful, and remained anchored inside for some time, waiting for the English to bring up more gun-boats—the remainder of the flotilla, for some unaccountable reason, having remained at anchor at Canton—and to get the dispatch-boats afloat.

By the last mail more favorable reports have been received. The forts on the river, bank inside have been captured, and the allies were ascending the river, but the contrast between the forced inaction and want of preparation of the English at the outset, and the alertness of the French, is pretty sure to be made use of at home. The news reached France, we presume, about the time that Queen VICTORIA was assisting in great state at the inauguration of the gigantic fortifications at Cherbourg, which can serve for no purpose so well as to menace the security of her own empire. Whatever complaints Louis NAPOLEON may have to make of the turbulent hostility of the English people, he can at least find no fault on the score of want of subserviency with the English Government.

No where do we show such lamentable lack of reason as in our railroad economy. Periodically the community is thrown into dismay at the occurrence of some frightful casualty on one of our iron roads. For a few days the most intense excitement prevails; but no sooner does the horror of the occasion wear away than the public lapses into somnolent apathy, till again startled by some new thunder-clap. Meanwhile these accidents are permitted to pass unimproved; little or no attempt is made to explore the cause of the disaster, and so prepare for the avoidance of similar events.

It is the prominent tendency of the times to bring everything under the control of law. The stupid and chaotic old doctrine of chance departs before the saner principle of necessary connection, and the science of statistics is revolutionizing our entire conception of social phenomena. It is strange, however—and culpable—that while the application of numbers has been made so powerful an instrument in the elimination of truth, no attempt has been put forth to extend it to the elucidation of the dark and direful problem of railroad casualties.

Several important documents on this subject have recently come to hand, which may not be without their significant lessons for us. Among these is the British Board of Trade Report on Railway Casualties for 1857, by Captain GALTON. Another is the Report of a Commission instituted by the French Minister of Public Works, for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of railroad accidents, and the mode of preventing them. This Commission was appointed in 1854, after the dreadful disasters of the previous year; and, after several years' arduous labor, the results at length appear in this Report. This latter document, especially, is so thorough in its exhibit of the data of Railroad disasters in France, so minute in its details, and probes the problem so profoundly, that its facts and practical conclusions are of the weightiest moment to every one interested in the development of the Railroad system in the United States. When shall we have a similar scientific examination of the American aspects of the subject? It is impossible to say; but this may with surety be affirmed, that we shall begin the case with some hope and success only just as soon as we thoroughly learn the cause. An exact acquaintance with the dangers that beset railroads must be the first step towards any effectual measures for their prevention. Shall we ever arrive at such an acquaintance? or shall we go on in the same old chaotic and Atheistic fashion—a course of carelessness, with a running commentary of horror and blood? The question is a momentous one.

It appears, from Captain GALTON's report, that during the year 1857, 25 persons were killed and 631 wounded on British railways "by causes beyond their own control." Of the 25 deaths, but one occurred in Scotland and none in Ireland. Taking into account the number of persons carried, this gives one fatal accident to every 5,200,000 passengers carried. This, though a large number, is yet neither as great as that of 1851 nor 1853. The following table presents an interesting view of the comparative number of accidents on English railways during the past seven years:

	Passengers carried.
1850..1 death in every	6,071,303
1851..1 death in every	4,404,263
1852..1 death in every	6,913,975
1853..1 death in every	5,641,200
1854..1 death in every	9,236,907
1855..1 death in every	11,250,513
1856..1 death in every	16,168,449
1857..1 death in every	5,200,000

Touching the question of prevention of accidents, Captain GALTON justly remarks:

"The only practicable method of obtaining a diminution of railway accidents would be to endeavor to effect a more efficient inquiry into the circumstances connected with every accident attended with injury to passengers or loss of life, by an immediate publication of the report showing the causes of the accident."

We have obtained a bad preëminence for the terrific frequency of railroad catastrophes in this country. It may truly be said that the path of our railroads has been traced in blood. They have raised themselves to a kinship with war and pestilence as an elemental destructive principle. Railroad accidents in America are estimated as being three times as numerous, in proportion, as those of France, and more than twelve times as numerous as those of Prussia! Subjoined is the result of a series of comparison of Railroad disasters in various countries during several years:

	Passengers carried.
Prussia, one killed or wounded to every	2,294,075
Belgium, one killed or wounded to every	1,611,237
France, one killed or wounded to every	375,092
England, one killed or wounded to every	311,345
United States, one killed or wounded to every	188,459

These figures can no wise be considered absolute, being the result of too contracted a system of comparisons.

From the commencement of the Railroad system in France, in 1835, up to 1855—a period of twenty years—513 accidents happened, of which 274 were from running off the track, and 239 from collisions. In these accidents 111 persons were killed, giving one person killed for every 1,708,123 passengers carried. To this must be added 393 wounded; and, taking killed and wounded into account, it presents one killed or wounded for every 375,092 passengers carried. This does not include agents, or persons who suffered from causes within their own control, as suicides, &c. Of these 513 accidents, 252 were the fault of the employes, their carelessness or violation of the rules bringing on collisions, and 261 from defects in the state of the road, locomotive, &c.

The various special causes are gone into into with great minuteness in the Report, and are well worthy of studious attention. Prominent among these are the breaking and splitting of rails, chairs, switches, and defects in the locomotive and train; 81 cases of running off the track being the result of the former, and 83 of the latter cause. Some such system as this French Report should be made the basis of a great review of American Railroads. It might, however, be rendered still more minute and precise. An inquiry should be instituted as to which position in the train proves the most dangerous, also which part of the car, (the middle is no doubt the safest.) The relation of disasters to the time of the year should also be investigated: thus to judge from several years' data, we should conclude that the number of accidents in the United States decreases very sensibly in the months of May, June and July, but especially in November and December, to rise very rapidly from January to April, and from August to October.

There is one aspect of Railroad accidents that is very surprising, and which should be stated as a *per contra*. When we take into account the immense number of persons who travel by Railroad, it turns out that, when we come to balance the accidents on railways with those happening to an equal number of persons by the old methods of transport, the advantage of safety is on the side of Railroads. Thus in the French Empire, during the period from 1840 to 1856, accidents causing 20 deaths and 256 wounded for 7,169,270 passengers carried, giving 1 to every 358,463—that is, nearly seven times as many deaths as occur in an equal number by Railroad, even according to the reckless American system. According to Dr. LARDNER's computations, 366,036,923 passengers must travel one mile to cause the death of one Railroad employe. The chances of a person's meeting bodily injury in traveling one mile of Railroad, are 8,512,486 to 1. And the chances of one's meeting with a fatal accident in traveling one mile of railroad are more than sixty-five million to one! What a consolation for a cracked cranium or a fractured femur!

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.—We mentioned yesterday that a want-of-confidence resolution in respect to Mr. GEORGE BROWN's Ministry, had passed the Legislative Council on Monday. A like resolution passed the House of Assembly the following day. These proceedings were, of course, in advance of any action on the part of the new Cabinet. They evince an extraordinary degree of political animosity. It is not the intention of the majority to permit Mr. BROWN to enunciate his policy, much less to judge him by his acts. He is condemned before he has an opportunity to do either good or evil.

One of two courses is necessarily imposed upon the Brown Ministry. They must either resign, in which case the late Cabinet would be restored, or ask the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament. From the Toronto *Globe*, (Mr. BROWN's paper,) of Monday, we gather that the latter will be the policy adopted. But this appeal to the people is not an absolute right. The Governor may refuse—in which contingency the dissolution of the Ministry would be unavoidable. It is, however, scarcely probable that the privilege of bringing his claims before the people of Canada will be withheld from Mr. BROWN. The late Ministry, by yielding office, confessed their inability to carry on the Government, and Mr. BROWN, as the acknowledged leader of the Opposition, was naturally selected for the position he now holds. Fairness would seem to demand that he should be allowed to attempt the duties of his office; and it is not impossible that the hasty condemnation of Parliament may give him a degree of strength with the people which he could not otherwise possess. He has, as yet, shown no lack of spirit, and should a new Parliament be chosen, Canadian politics will be even more than ordinarily lively until the question of strength shall be clearly settled.

THE ST. LOUIS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The contest for member of Congress in the St. Louis District, Missouri, composed of the city and county of St. Louis, has resulted in the election of BARRETT, the Democratic candidate, by a plurality of six hundred over the Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., and of fourteen hundred over BRECKENRIDGE, the American nominee. A very large vote, nearly 18,000 was cast, being about 5,000 more than the Presidential vote of 1856. This is certainly a remarkable increase. There is no probability that the population of St. Louis has been augmented very largely within the last two years, certainly not to a degree sufficient to justify so great an addition to its vote. Last year the aggregate gubernatorial vote was 11,569. BARRETT receives, in round numbers, 6,500, against 5,534 for BUCHANAN in 1856, and 4,893 for STEWART, Democratic Governor, in 1857. We hope there has been no illegal voting. Although successful by a plurality, there is an absolute aggregate majority in the district of more than four thousand against BARRETT. Much interest has been felt in the St. Louis canvass throughout the Union, owing to the fact that Mr. BLAIR is an avowed emancipationist, and in this sense the representative of a powerful party in Missouri. It was understood that the Administration strongly desired his defeat, and that no efforts would be spared to accomplish it. That such was the case the enormous vote fully shows.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Central Committee met yesterday, at the Delavan House, in the City of Albany, and designated Wednesday, the 15th of September, as the day when the Nominating State Convention of that party will be held at Syracuse.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The success of the FLORENCES is a thing beyond mere compliment. During the dullest season they have, by their vivacious talents, succeeded in attracting large crowds to Wallack's Theatre; and last night, on the mere promise of a farce, the house was filled as well as it ever was in the palmiest days of the season. The piece in question is called "Advertising for a Wife," which title suggests all there is of plot. A timid gentleman, (excellently played by Mr. GROSVENOR) advertises for a wife, and a lady who discovers the secret, impersonates a number of applicants; in the end obtaining, as a matter of course, the hand she secretly covets. Pieces of this kind do not call for any special mention. The construction is always the same, and in artistic point of view, slight and trivial at the best. This piece, however, has the merit of being less conventional than usual, and is, we fancy, the best of Mrs. FLORENCE's protean farces. Five characters are impersonated by the lady with much *gusto* and broad fun, especially the character of a school-girl, which was irristably admirable. The house enjoyed the play with infinite satisfaction, and its success was pronounced and unequivocal. It is clearly destined to become a favorite in the lady's *repertoire*. Mr. OTTO LARUE, of Charleston, is said to be the author.

AN IMMIGRATION PROJECT.—A respectable lady, Mrs. STORM, the widow of a clergyman at Delft, in the Netherlands, is in this City endeavoring to promote a project for aiding her young countrymen and countrywomen to emigrate to the United States. Mrs. S. has been for some time in this country, and has personally visited most of the States with a view to selecting what should seem the most favorable locality. For several reasons she has fixed upon East Tennessee, where she desires to secure a tract of land, by the assistance of a Company to be formed for that purpose. It is her opinion that the soil, climate and productions of that region strongly recommend it to her countrymen; and the fact of its being a Slave State, is not deemed disadvantageous, inasmuch as free labor is comparatively rare, and, consequently more valuable. The plan of Mrs. STORM contemplates bringing only the young and industrious to this country, and persons willing to engage in domestic service until, by their labor and frugality, they shall acquire the means of owning land. Under the patronage and direction of the Company such proprietorship would be made certain and easy.

We have no better class of immigrants than those who come from the Netherlands. They are moral and intelligent, as well as frugal and industrious. Doubtless there are many in this City who would regard a settlement such as Mrs. STORM proposes with peculiar interest. No more worthy work of benevolence can be performed than the placing of the industrious poor in situations where their labor will secure a competence. Nor is the effect of such immigration as is contemplated upon the South, indirect as such effect may be, without its value. Free labor in the presence of Slavery will vindicate itself, if not to the slaveholders' sympathy, at least to their sense of interest, and will preach more effectually in behalf of freedom than all the Abolition apostles in the land.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—President NEILSON called a minority of the Board to order at 5¼ P. M. yesterday, and, ordered the Clerk to call the roll. The latter did so and the Board was declared adjourned for want of a quorum.

Emancipation in the West Indies.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Permit me to correct an error, into which several of the newspapers of this City have been led, in reference to the anniversary of Negro Emancipation in the West Indies. In several of the reports of the celebrations which took place on Monday last, the 1st of August is spoken of as the twenty-fourth anniversary of that great event. This is incorrect, as the British West Indies were not completely free till the 1st of August, 1838. By an act of the Imperial Parliament, which was not confirmed by the several Colonial Legislatures, the slaves of those Colonies were declared to be "apprentices"—whatever that might have meant in their case—from and after the 1st of August, 1834. At the termination of four years servitude, all domestic apprentices were to be unconditionally free, and at the expiration of six years, the apprenticeship of field-laborers, artizans, &c., was to cease and determine. The reason assigned for this distinction was, that domestic servants were compelled to devote the whole of their time—day and night—to the service of their owners, while the others would have their hours of relaxation. From the apprehension, however, that the six years' apprentices would revolt, on being left in bondage, while the domestics were freed, a subsequent act decreed unconditional freedom to all classes, on the 1st of August, 1838. The little Island of Antigua, alone, had the good sense to amend the Imperial act of 1833, and to give their slaves unconditional freedom on the 1st of August, 1834; consequently, it can be said correctly of that Island alone, that the 1st of August last was the twenty-fourth anniversary of freedom. As concerns Jamaica and all the other Colonies, the last anniversary was only the twentieth; for (I speak from what I witnessed) the condition of the Jamaica negroes was far more intolerable under absolute slavery, than under that mockery—the four years' so called "apprenticeship."

It is a remarkable fact, that while the free colored people of these Northern States always observe the anniversary of West India Emancipation, the former slaves of Jamaica, and their posterity, do not generally celebrate the day. It is not only not a public holiday, but it is prohibited from being observed as such, by law, the 1st of August, 1838, alone having been celebrated as such, by legislative enactment. Public offices are all open, and business is transacted on the anniversary, as on any other day; and although there is, and can be, no law to prevent the people from observing the day in any peaceable way they may think fit, it is invariably allowed to pass over without any visible demonstration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

TRELAWNY.

The Southern Peach Trade.

Some of the residents of Aiken and Edisto, South Carolina, have found a better way to dispose of their peaches than drying and sending them North. Two years ago a single individual in that locality tried the experiment of sending a few boxes to this City for sale, which, coming quite in advance of the Delawares and Jerseys, found ready purchasers at high prices.

Last season was a poor year for fruit of the South, owing to a late frost, so that only a small quantity found its way North. Several "Richmonders in the field" this season, and every Charleston steamer comes loaded down with peaches and other fruit, shipped by some twenty odd growers, foremost among whom is Col. GAZES, the owner of the enterprise, and who has alone forwarded about 1,000 boxes of peaches during the present season. A single firm in this City has, up to the present date, received 2,000 boxes of peaches from that vicinity, to say nothing of plums, nectarines, and apricots. The peaches mainly come in slat boxes, holding about one bushel each when well filled, but frequently turning out much less upon their arrival, especially after a stormy passage. The first shipments brought $10 and $12 per box, while those per steamer of Monday last sold at $3 50 to $5 each, as per quality. The first box of apricots brought $20.

Thus from a small beginning last year, within a brief period, sprung up an extensive business, profitable to those engaged in it, and encouraged by our own citizens, who gladly welcome the advent of peaches before our northern sun has given the blush to the Honest Johns or Early Yorks, while all are very willing to have the peach season lengthened out at both ends.

City Items.

BOAT RACE.—A match race for $400 came off on Tuesday from the Atlantic Garden, Hoboken, between the celebrated boat *Dreamwright*, of Brooklyn, and the *Troublesome*, of Hoboken, both being exactly the same size—twenty-six feet. This race was the consequence of a challenge from the owner of the *Troublesome*, as the *Dreamwright* had beaten all the Hoboken boats opposed to her at her last sailing match. On the present occasion both boats went over exactly the same ground as before, and the result was that the *Dreamwright* beat her opponent in handsome style. The wind blew heavily from the eastward, a perfect gale at times. The *Dreamwright* was sailed on both occasions by her builder, Henry SHERLEY, of Brooklyn. He and his partners are acquiring reputation by the numerous fine boats they have built and are building. They lately executed an order for Mr. BROWN, of Wilmington, South Carolina, and are about filling another for Cuba.

Miss MARY H. WARD, of Orange, N. J., the young lady who was accidentally shot in the arm by the Captain of the *Thomas H. Holes*, at Fort Lee, during the disturbance there last week, will be unable, the surgeons say, to use her arm for some time. The ball, which entered near the elbow, has been extracted. The lady is a teacher in a Public School at Orange.

THE DOG POUND.—The following are the transactions at the Dog Pound since the dog law went into effect this Summer:

JUNE—Received 2,966, redeemed 103, killed 2,863; JULY—Received 2,006, redeemed 99, killed 1,916. Total killed 4,781.

THE SULLIVAN SUICIDE.—The imputation upon the character of his sisters, which was conveyed in the suicide's letter, and which was used in evidence before the Coroner, is pronounced by parties acquainted with them, most false and cruel. The girls are, and have long been, in the family of a citizen who gives them the best of names. Sullivan had been in the habit of getting money from them, and when they refused, under advice, any longer to furnish it to enable him to live in dissipation, he wrote the letter to frighten them, it is supposed.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Mr. Alden Clark, who was charged on the complaint of Cyrus Cummings, with fraudulently obtaining property, was examined yesterday before Judge CONOVER, and the examination resulted in the honorable discharge of the accused.

SUDDEN DEATH.—THOMAS O'NEILL, of New-Brunswick, N. J., aged 45 years, 6 months and 13 days, died suddenly in this City of apoplexy yesterday. His remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, for interment.

The American Chess Player in England.

We have just received letters from MORPHY and from some other correspondents in England. His score stood at the time of writing as follows:

Morphy	13	Barnes	0	Drawn	0
Morphy	3	Boden	1	Drawn	0
Morphy	2	Owen	1	Drawn	0
Morphy	2	Hampton	0	Drawn	0
Morphy	5	Löwe	0	Drawn	0

MORPHY and BARNES had also played two consultation games against STAUNTON and OWEN. Both games were won by Mr. MORPHY and his ally. Mr. MORPHY had also played a large number of games at odds, in all of which he had been victorious. STAUNTON had accepted Mr. MORPHY's challenge. The match at Mr. STAUNTON's request is to be played after the Birmingham Meeting, the stakes to be £200 a side. Mr. MORPHY was about to commence a short match (the winner of the first seven games to win) with Mr. LOWENTHAL for £50. The result of this contest will be known by the arrival of the next steamer. Mr. ROUSSEAU, Mr. BARNES and Mr. ROSS were with Mr. MORPHY in London.—*Sun of Sunday.*

Crops in Europe.

From the London Times of July 18.

This week's opinion with regard to the beautiful weather, [illegible] and forcing—[illegible] which we were required to offer on the previous Saturday—has, of course, not been [illegible] the harvest season, and during the hay already [illegible] made. As it continued fine up to Thursday evening, a good completion of this work was effected, and much exposed to the showers went up at last in tolerably fair condition, but with some loss to the farmers from the vicissitudes in the weather for eight or ten days. The first portion secured was in beautiful condition, and this will most probably command a good price throughout the season, as compressed hay is now going out of the country for our troops in the East. The best old qualities for this purpose are now selling well, and making room for the new, when the price encourages the growers to bring it to market. On Thursday the metropolis and some parts of the country were visited with a very violent thunderstorm, and Friday proved very showery; but Saturday, also, one month, was extremely fine, with a hot sun, ripening the corn very fast, and pushing on to harvest, in the early districts, all the forward pieces of wheat and barley. If the weather holds up next week, a good commencement will be made in many counties.

The past week, though mostly fine, finished with storms and rain. Had the weather continued open, a large quantity of wheat would have been cut, as the crops in many parts are ripe. Notwithstanding the wet has hindered harvest and done some local injury, as a whole it has been beneficial in serving to fill the ear, where the grain would have been thin, and addition to the bulk of Spring corn and root crops, turnips and potatoes especially. Fine reports have been generally obtained on the Continent, giving a prospect of a second crop of hay where the first was scanty, and considerably removing the fear respecting the crop of maize in the South. The danger now is more on the score of excessive wet than drouth, the time being critical. New wheat is becoming [illegible] in Italy and the southern parts of Europe. France, with a favorable time, will soon have her markets amply furnished; and it is to be expected that the exciting advices which will soon have reached New-York will give a spurt to the market there, and produce more liberal shipments. The nearer foreign markets have all felt the beneficial change of weather, and are generally receding, [illegible] without being calm after much fluctuation.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.—Aug. 3.

Receipts at the Buffalo Cattle Yards, (L. Crocker & Co.,) for two weeks ending Saturday, July 31:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Total	1,561	200
Shipped to Eastern markets	1,561	200

The sales that transpired at these yards were as [illegible] head of cattle at 3½c., gross weight, 19 head at 3¾c., 20 head at 3½c.; total, 67; and 200 sheep at $3 ¶ head.

Receipts at Cummings's Yards for the week ending Saturday, July 31:

	Hogs.
Total	1,975
Shipped to Eastern markets	1,002
Taken by Distillers for feeding	319
Taken for Buffalo market	126
Left over	528
Total	1,975

Sales 319 stock Hogs at 4 1-5c. @4¼c.; 48 corn-fed at 4½c.; 71 still fed at 4 3-10c.; and 76 fat stock, at retail, from 4 to 5½c.

Spirit of the Trade Circular.

ADRIAN KNIGHT & SON'S NAVAL STORE AND OIL CIRCULAR.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

Naval Stores.—Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, and the market closes steady but dull, at 44c. for shipping lots. Common Resin has been without change since our last, and to-day the market is dull, at $1 50 for lots afloat. Pale and medium are dull, at unchanged prices.

Oils.—Crude Sperm has been rather more active, with sales at the East of 1,760 bbls.; at $1 20, and 60 bbls. Head at $1 30. In Crude Whale, we note sales of 1,000 bbls. at 46c. @48c., including a lot of 100 bbls. Dark, at 44c. Lard Oil is in fair demand, at 83c. Linseed steady, at 72c. ₱ gallon.

Tallow.—We have no material change to note in the Tallow market since our last. Manufacturers are buying in small quantities, at 9½c., at which figure some 70,000 lbs. have been sold for Fall use. We note from our London advices of 19th ult., ₱ *Europa*, that Tallow is dull there, at 48s. 9d. on the spot, and 48s. 6d @ 49d. for the last three months. The Liverpool market is inactive, at 51s. @51s. 6d. for Butcher's Association.

Lard.—A better demand may be noted for this article since our last, in part speculative; and with light arrivals, and a stock much reduced, prices have improved and close with an upward tendency. The stock is reduced to about 10,000 bbls.

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WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, EDUCATED, AMERican Widow, without incumbrance, a situation as seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best manner; or would act as housekeeper for a delicate lady, or widower of family. Understands the care of children perfectly, and will be found qualified to discharge her duties faithfully. Call at No. 239 Waverly place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, or as nurse and chambermaid, by a highly respectable Protestant girl; has had experience in both capacities; is a good cook, and can undertake to please in washing and ironing; furnishes the most satisfactory recent recommendations. Inquire for ELIZA, at Manning's Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of meats and poultry, and pastry, if required; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Good reference. Call for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability, is desirous of obtaining a situation as saleswoman, housekeeper or ladies' companion; would leave the City if required; compensation no object; would not object to the instruction of children. Communications addressed to Miss HARPER, No. 438 Grand-st., will meet attention for 1 week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one to do general housework in a small private family or take the care of a baby; the other as chambermaid or would take care of children; can do plain sewing; have good City references. Apply at No. 40 Baltic-st., between Hicks and Columbia, Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist in washing and ironing, in a gentleman's family, by a most respectable woman; is a thorough and neat cook, neat in her kitchen, has lived in first-class families, and can give the most unqualified references. Inquire for LATICIA, at Manning's Agency, No. 10 Tiffany-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do general housework in a small private family. The best of City reference given from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 220 East 23d st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor, back room No. 3.

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WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, A situation for herself and niece, in one family or separately; is a good baker and excellent washer and ironer; does up linen in a magnificent style. Wages $3. The other is 15; minds a baby, sews well, and will do light chamberwork. Wages $3 to $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class cook; understands pastry, game, jellies, desserts, and all other dishes; also, French cooking. No objection to a short distance in the country for the Summer. Best of City refrerence. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 60 West 32d-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent and well-recommended American young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a good cook's family; would launder ones. The other a neat chambermaid, waitress or child-nurse, and a plain seamstress; will go in the country. Apply at No. 367 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman as nurse and seamstress, housemaid or housework in a small family; particularly fond of children; highly educated; speaks the French language fluently; is a person of most undoubted character; will take very moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, a few families' work by the day or week; perfectly understands making all kinds of ladies' robes; terms moderate. Also, a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. City reference given. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 374 3d-av., bet. 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, SITUations, one as cook, washer and ironer—the other, as house and chambermaid; or, as waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 194 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general house and chamberwork; is a good washer and ironer, and is kind to children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 6 Bank-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waitress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by a smart girl, having good reference. Two American small girls also want situations to care children &c. They, with others, can be seen at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and chambermaid, or do the work of a small family; is a good washer and ironer; has been brought up in England; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 257 7th-av, between 26th and 27th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 50 8th-av. and Horatio-st. Call for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous of procuring a situation as nurse; she has acted in that capacity for the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at the Ladies' Depository, No. 682½ Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls; one as good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as laundress. Each has good City reference, and will be found willing and obliging. Apply, for two days, at No. 366 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, and has lived three years in her last place; good references given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 West 26th-st., near 10th-av., back room, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook, and one that understands her business, and also good washer and ironer. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 West 16th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children; will be found trustworthy and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen this day only, 60 6 6th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is well experienced in the care of young children and infants; is accustomed to take entire charge and bring them up by hand. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 108 36th st., near 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; latter preferred; can give the best of City reference as regards honesty and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD EDUcated, clean and tidy German Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework in a small family. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 316 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant person, a situation as nurse, competent to take the entire charge of an infant, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Can be seen in 46th-st., five houses west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework in a small family; willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 249 40th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the back basement, for three or four days.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN of respectability, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is two months old; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG German lady, a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Address B. N., seamstress, Box 103, N. Y. *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, INTELligent lad, 15 years old; is willing to do any thing to please his employers; writes a fair hand. Address B. F., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION in a small family to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 376 17th-st., near 9th av.

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AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGUlar meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor place, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

JAMES G. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

New-York, Aug. 4, 1858.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Vth Ward Republican Association of Brooklyn will be held THIS EVENING, Aug. 5, at 8 o'clock, at Andrews' school-room, corner of Clinton and Baltic sts.

JOHN COCKLE, President.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED MEETing of this Institute will be held at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 5, at 7½ P. M.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN with undoubted City references, desires a place in City or country as coachman and groom; will be found an acquisition to any family requiring a faithful, honest and a careful driver; for which his late employer, Asa Dable, Esq., of No. 3 Nassau-st., will testify. All particulars required will be fully answered by applying as above.

WANTED—COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, with undoubted City references, desires a place in City or country as coachman and groom; will be found an acquisition to any family requiring a faithful, honest and a careful driver; for which his late employer, Asa Dable, Esq., of No. 3 Nassau-st., will testify. All particulars required will be fully answered by applying as above.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses in every respect; is willing and capable of making himself generally useful; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who well understands his business, and can produce the highest testimonials from his last place; no objections to the country for the Summer. A note addressed to C. M., Union square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing, obliging and competent in any respectable family; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address M. D, Box No. 148, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener by a young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is willing to make himself useful and obliging; can produce good reference. Address J. D, Box No. 148, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITUation as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving, and can take charge of a vegetable garden; can give good reference from his last employer. Address JAMES, Box No. 115, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, WHO THOROughly understands the business in its various departments, a situation. Has the best of City reference; has lived in his last place eight years. A note to J. P., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, will be attended to

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a Protestant German, single man, who has the very best references, for several years, from City and country, as to capability, sobriety, &c. Address J. K., at Seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION AS coachman or groom; can attend a small garden: won'd make himself useful and obliging; can produce good reference. Address J. D, Box No. 148, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; can give good reference from his last employer. Address T, Box No. 208, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, 23 years of age, a situation, as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Refers to last employers. Address D., Box No. 211 this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS LIGHT PORTER or fireman, or would care horses and can milk cows; is willing and obliging; good references given. Address M. M., Box No. 115 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER BOY, A SITUation as porter, in a wholesale or retail store; can write and figure good, and has good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver. Apply, for two days, at No. 260 West 13th-st., third floor.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation as copyist, at a fair compensation for services. Good references given. Address E. E. FAIRFIELD, No. 5 Thompson-st., immediately.

TEACHERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. AMER. SCHOOL INST., APPLETON BUILDING.

MALE TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

(Vocal and Instrumental.)

1 for Ala., $1,200; 1 for Ark., $800; 1 for Penn., $400 and board; 1 for N. Y., $600 and board.

FEMALE TEACHERS OF MUSIC. (Vocal and Instum'l.)

1 for New-Brunswick, $350 and B.; 1 for Miss., $350; 1 for Miss., $300 and B.; 3 for Tenn., $400 to $700; 2 for N. Y., $300 to $400 and B.; 1 for N. Y., $300 and B.; 2 for Ohio, $300 to $400 and B.; 1 for Geo., $300 and B.

TEACHERS OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.

1 for Miss., $300 and B.; 1 for N. C., $300 and B.; 1 for Geo., $300 and B.; 1 for Ala., $400 and B.

FEMALE TEACHERS OF FRENCH AND GERMAN.

1 for Penn., $400 and B.; 1 for N. Y. City; 1 for Penn., $300 and B. Also, 3 governesses to teach Music, French and English to South; 1 to teach Music, Mod. Languages and English, for N. Y. City, to whom a large salary will be paid. Teachers of Music, English and French or Painting wanted, to go South and West. Teachers who are fully competent only, will apply. City correspondents will call at SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.'S, No. 346 Broadway.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE WITH FIVE YEARS' experience as an instructor of both sexes, desires an engagement. In addition to the ordinary branches of a collegiate education, the advertiser can read, speak and write French and German; is well versed in ancient, mediæval and modern, and in the belles lettres; a practiced composer himself, he is desirous to excel in imparting skill in English composition; has gone through a course of law, and understands double entry book-keeping. Good references given. Address DEYNCOURT, Box No. 151, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A member of a class which has just been graduated from Yale College. He has letters of recommendation from President Woolsey and Prof. Olmsted, both as regards character and scholarship. Would prefer a situation near New-York or Boston, but has no objection to going South or West. Address EDUCATION, Fair Haven, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTED—ONE IN CLASSICS, one in English, in a School for Boys, in this City. Applications to be made in writing. None need apply who have not taught in this City. Address (till Sept. 1) A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Broadway, corner of Amity-st., New-York.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD family and well educated, would like to find a respectable family where she could teach the French language in exchange for her board, either at once or in September. Best references given. Address M. N., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of experience in teaching desires a situation in a few families to teach children the English branches. Oral instruction can be given to those whose age renders them incapable of studying. Address R. C., Clark's Hotel, Washington-st., corner of Jay.

PENMANSHIP.—CLERKS AND YOUNG MEN preparing for clerkships may obtain a splendid and extensive rapid hand, by taking one of the subscriber's private classes. Entire success warranted. Terms, &c., on application. W. S. MACLAURIN, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Library floor, room No. 10.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion to teach small children the English branches, with music, either in private school or family. References given. Address J. M., Box No. 111, Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER TO TWO or three small children. A moderate compensation taken. Address ANNA, Box No. 209, New-York *Times* Office, or No. 169 Bowery.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—THREE FIRST-RATE PROTESTANT women, to live in a private family, in the country, two hours' ride from the City—one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waitress; and one as children's nurse and seamstress; good wages will be given for good help. None other need apply. Call at Nos. 20 and 21 Park-place, corner of Church-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOOK KEEPER, IN A LARGE country store, near this City; a smart, active young man, to act in the capacity of book keeper and cashier. One familiar with the country business preferred. Steamboat Office foot Fulton Market slip. Apply, in person, to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A SILK AND Fancy dry goods jobbing house. One who understands hosiery, small wares, &c., and can influence some good short-time trade, may address, with real name and where last employed, to box No. 390 Post-Office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, A NICE, INTELLIgent girl, or young woman, to take care of two boys, the youngest over eighteen months old. Good wages and a desirable place can be had by appl

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, New-York, July 20, '58.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 2d day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until that day.
RICHARD C. COWDES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 26, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all claims proved against FREDERICK G. SWAN will be paid by the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on and after the second day of August next.
—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
THEODORE HINSDALE, Assignee, No. 19 Nassau-st.

MARINE BANK.—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug. 9. The transfer-books will be closed till that day. By order.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York. Insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 30 feet. Apply to L. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

PARTNER WANTED.—A LADY HAVING A house would like to meet with a party to join her in keeping a private boarding house. To a person with capital or security this is a chance seldom offered. Address W. W. W., Madison-square Post-Office, for three days.

$1,200.—$1,200, to engage in one of the best paying businesses in the country. No one willing to reside in Philadelphia, an opportunity to realize from $3,000 to $6,000 per annum offers. Address IRON WARE, Box No. 160, Times Office, with name, &c.

TWO DRUG-STORES WANTED.—THE best cash terms and all particulars asked for; must be well located, and average $5 per day. Address MEDICUS, care of India Rubber Glove Co.

TO OIL BROKERS.—A COMPETENT AND active person, familiar with the purchase and sale of oils, will find a steady and reliable business by addressing L. M., lower Post-Office, with address and references.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $30,000 to $40,000 capital, to engage in banking business already established in a large Western city. Address box No. 3,744, Chicago, Ill.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A quantity of firewood, as hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction to pay expenses, unless claimed by the owner within three months from this date viz.:
Eleven cords (more or less) of oak firewood, taken from the pier at foot of Amos-st., North River January 26, 1858.
D. A. NASH, Clerk.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1858.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858.
NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by application at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.
PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating or purchasing a note given by us to James McBride, Trustee for $2,000 00, dated June 26, 1857, and payable eighteen months after date, as the same will not be paid by us on the ground of no consideration or value received.
HOPKINS, HAYES, PALMER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of J. JOHNSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JEREMIAH JOHNSON,
JOSEPH MERRITT.

The business will be continued by JEREMIAH JOHNSON and JOHN UNDERHILL, under the name of J. JOHNSON & CO.
JEREMIAH JOHNSON,
JOHN UNDERHILL.

No. 58 BEAVER-ST., CORNER WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK Aug. 2, 1858.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered in to a copartnership, under the name of C. I. SLOANE & CO., for the transaction of a General Stock Commission Business.
CHRISTIAN S. SLOANE,
JOHN M. HOPKINS,
RICHARD F. HART DURKEE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will hereafter jointly continue the importation of watches and jewelry, under the style of SIMONS, HILLS & CO., 56 Nos. 52 and 54 Nassau-st., corner of Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1858.
HENRY SIMONS,
(signed) GEO. HILLS,
LEWIS BENJAMIN.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, Iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or applying to
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH & N. AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
From New-York to Liverpool.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....80
From Boston to Liverpool.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....80
The ships from Boston sail as follows:
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Whitmore.
ARABIA, Capt. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Thomson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a bright white light as mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Whitmore, leaves New York Wed'sday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Ryrie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York, Wed'sday, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is over 200 miles of powerful paddle wheel steamships, of which the INDIA and EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the LAMBERT PEEL are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by fortnightly departures about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.
Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class $80; second class $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. BALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

From New-York for Southampton.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY .....Sept. 1
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept. 11	WEDNESDAY .....Sept. 29

From New-York for Southampton. Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York
NORTH LIGHT ..Aug. 7	Aug. 7	Sept. 8
ARIEL, ..Sept. 4	Sept. 4	Oct. 4

These steamships have water light compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.
The first-class state-rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths, closets &c.
Rate of passage $115, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations.
Freights will be taken at the current rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
RICHARD IRWIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.
For third-class passage apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and she can keep going free to work. The safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. R. MOODIE, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's Wharf, Jersey City, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 9. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Freight taken at reasonable rates.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $50.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line. $60. FROM NEW YORK
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug 7, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG. No 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.
THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.
The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st, New-York,
HENRY RANDALL, Agent
Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks

FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES!
FOR PORT TOWNSEND, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
The A 1 splendid clipper bark VIKERY will have earliest dispatch. As a fast sailing vessel, with every convenience for passengers, kind and attentive commander, she is unrivalled. Will make the passage in 110 days. Passengers will do well to give her attention, as she will be the first to leave for above port.
For freight or passage, apply to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st, or on board, at pier No. 6 N. R.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.
Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane.
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports
Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st. corner of Duane.
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY.
FROM NEW YORK TO NEWPORT AND RETURN.
Fare only $3 for the Round Trip.
No extra charge for berths.
No loss of time from business.
The swift, staunch and magnificent Sound and Ocean steamer
COMMODORE,
(of the Boston and Stonington line.) W. H. FRASER, Esq., Commander, will make an
EXCURSION TRIP
As above, leaving her Pier, No. 15 North River, foot of Liberty-st.,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 7,
At 6 o'clock precisely, arriving at Newport next morning about sunrise.
Returning the COMMODORE will leave Newport on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock precisely, arriving in New-York on Monday at 6 o'clock A. M.
A SPLENDID BAND OF MUSIC
Will accompany the boat.
For full particulars see descriptive programme, giving account of entire route, scenery, &c., &c., which can be had at the office of the COMMODORE, Pier No. 15 North River.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 1 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 6:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle, fare 25 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays expected,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 25 East River.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE SEA AND FISHING Excursion to the Chelsea Banks, advertised for Wednesday, the 4th, will take place on FRIDAY, the 6th, or on the first fair day after. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the first fair day.
A. BANCKER,
P. H. JONES.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to ladies, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 62 South-st., cor. Pine.

OILS.

GOBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Reverts 20 to 60 cents.
JOHN C. QUINOT & CO., No. 30 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.
MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.
THROUGH IN 10 HOURS,
VIA
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. WM. WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No. 1 North River, foot Cortlandt-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., for the WHARF, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER, AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains.
For further information, tickets, &c., inquire of E. S. MABLIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
The regular and old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY,
Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's and Brown's Docks, (Middletown,) and Red Bank.
The favorite steamer
OCEAN WAVE
will run as follows from Pier foot Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 3.. 7¾ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 3.. 11¾ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 4.. 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 4.. 1 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 5.. 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 5.. 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 6 ..11¾ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 6..... 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug 7.. 1 P. M.	

The LAURA will not connect with this boat.
Pequen Stage to connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.
The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11¼. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

AUGUST, 1858.—THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE.—For Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 3 9½ A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 4, 2 P. M	Wed'day, Aug. 4, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 5, 3 P. M	Thursday, Aug. 5, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 6, 4 P. M	Friday, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 7, 5 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6½ A. M.

The LAURA will not connect with this boat.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7¾ and City Island at 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare 25. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 13 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Mount Arrow Express.—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
Millburn Accommodation.—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 8:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—RICHARD FRANCIS PLAYER, Plaintiff against JAMES VAN RIPER, CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JOHN C. RIKER and Octavia R., his wife, Benjamin F. Manierre and Caroline his wife, William G. Reed, Abraham H. Senseny, Hezekiah Easton, John A. Van Riercom, James Frenche, Smith Barker, Henry M. Whitehead, Edward Tracy, President of the Kensselaer County Bank, Daniel Pratt, President of the Farmers' Bank of Lansingburg, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 67 Fulton-street, in said city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 27, A. D. 1858
C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Kings County Clerk's office on the 6th day of May, 1858.—Dated July 27, 1858. C. J. & C. LOWREY,
jy28-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—RICHARD FRANCIS PLAYER, Plaintiff, against DAVID DECKER, JOHN A. VAN BLARCOM, John C. Riker and Octavia R., his wife, Benjamin F. Manierre and Caroline, his wife, Charles H. Taylor, William G. Reed, Abraham H. Senseny, Hesekiah Easton, James Frenche, Smith Barker and Henry M. Whitehead, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 67 Fulton-street, in said city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated April 21, 1858.
C. J. & C. LOWREY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Kings County Clerk's office on the 6th day of May, 1858.—Dated July 27, 1858. C. J. & C. LOWREY,
jy29-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEELE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of Wm. Irving Steele, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of November next. Dated May 25, 1858.
SARAH STEELE, } Executors.
my26-law6mTh* WM. I. STEELE, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN W. LESLIE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 44 Hoyt-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1858.
4f-law6mTh* JAMES Y. LESLIE, Administrator.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 10th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing the school furniture in Ward School No. 36, in said Ward, and for supplying so much new furniture as is necessary to furnish the class-rooms and additions now being made to said School-house, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
For the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $20 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 28,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday, May 17, 1858, Trains leave the City Hall, New-York, as follows:
6 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations. Trains leave Depot corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:30 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at and all stations North of Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains. do. do.
3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge. do. do.
4:30 P. M. White Plains. do. do.
6:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
6:45 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:30 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rochester & Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st. and Pierpont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Binghamton with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Elmira, Waverly, Owego, Ithaca, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other undue and hanced means, the Company, reluctantly resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, do	$8 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	6 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	6 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing April 22, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 3:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Easton with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.; for Peekskill, 8:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:10 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD — LEAVES South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head, daily, at 3:30 P. M.; express to Jerusalem.
Sunday Milk Trains leave South Ferry for Greenport at 9 A. M., arriving at 2 P. M.; returning, leave Greenport at 4 P. M.; reach Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
For other trains, see Express, Evening Post, Brooklyn papers and large bills.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURsion Tickets at greatly reduced rates to all stations south of Poughkeepsie sold on Saturday, good to return on evening Monday. Can be had only at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-st. depôts.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 13 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Mount Arrow Express.—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
Millburn Accommodation.—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 8:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

MEDICAL.

RUPTURE CURED.
RUPTURE FRACTION—DR. S. SANFORD'S RUPTURE Fund of Hope, at Parlors, Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., Room No. 1, entrance on Vesey-st., Office, No. 61 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, New-York. All complicated cases of Rupture, Prolapsus, &c., successfully treated. Instructive pamphlet, containing testimonials, &c., sent to any address. Parlors open for ladies. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 4 to 8 in the evening.

THERESMAH PROCURED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and reported by the Academy of Medicine de Paris, and the Imperial Council of Medicine, Vienna. THERESMAH No. 1 is a remedy for rejuvenation, preservation, and enhancement of the spirit of the human frame. THERESMAH No. 2 controls, in the short space of three days, immediately and entirely, the most intense case of those disorders which consume and enfeeble, and which have been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the physician and a vast portion of the population. THERESMAH No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the faculty in general treat with mercury, to the destruction of the constitution, and which all the cancereville in the world cannot remove. THERESMAH Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They come life on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in the cases, and divided in separate doses, as prescribed by the Counsel. Letters answered. Price $3 each, or four cases for one $10, which saves $2, and in 227 cases. Sold by Dr. R. A. BARROW, 84 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York, immediately on receipt of the amount. Dr. B. will forward the 10 cases of THERESMAH, and the large closet package paid, thus insuring a month's treatment for $10.
The $3 cases also sent, post paid, on receipt of cash. Consultations as usual, from 11

NEW-YORK DAILY.

Mayor's Office.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.—On Wednesday, at 2 P. M., at the Metropolitan street-car office, No. 66 Greenwich-street, Daniel Cassidy, of No. 67 Greenwich-street, was arrested by Officer Wardner, and later held to bail by Justice Connolly, charged with highway robbery. The complainant, Mr. C. W. Neff, deposed, he arrived on Wednesday by the Hudson River Railway, and that while near the depot Cassidy and another man named George Neff, from Lansing Village, N. Y., approached him, and the latter struck him a violent blow on the head with a slung shot, and then robbed him of his pocket-book, containing $70 in bills and $5 in gold. Cassidy is the man who struck the blow, and Officer Wardner arrested him in the act of robbing Neff. The latter, after the robbery, ran to the office of the Metropolitan Railway Company, and informed the officials there of the occurrence, and they sent for the police. Cassidy is a notorious character, and has been frequently arrested for robbery and assault.

ARREST OF TWO DESERTER BURGLARS.—Thomas Brennan (Operations Here and Elsewhere—A very important arrest was effected yesterday morning in the Twentieth Ward, of two noted burglars named Morris Goldstein and Abraham Davis. About 1 o'clock Captain Curry and a posse of his men arrested the former on the corner of Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue—the men having in custody. Officer Elder, of the Detective force, who made the arrest, and Goldstein, who was concealed in the door and inquired who it was that wanted him. The door was then opened by Goldstein, who, on seeing the officer, attempted to close it, but was prevented by the latter, who entered the house and arrested Goldstein. Davis was arrested in the house of Jonas Wright, in Forty-second-street, and that he remained there until the evening of the 24th inst. Following up the clue, Officer Elder, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, arrested Davis, who was taken to